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West Oxfordshire Combined Districts

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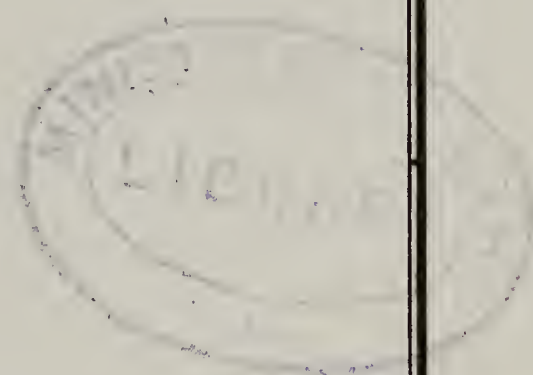
Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health


for

1955



OXFORD

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1955

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H.,
of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road,
Oxford. (Tel. Oxford 58058).

Sanitary Inspectors

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Sanitary Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.San.I. (also Surveyor),
Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel.
Chipping Norton 351/342.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: S. COCKS, A.R.San.I.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.San.I., Council Offices, 6
Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216.)

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Sanitary Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.San.I., Council Offices,
Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594.)

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I.,
(also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury
3268/9.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.San.I.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S.(Eng.), M.R.San.I.,
(also Surveyor), Sheep Street, Charlbury. (Tel. Charlbury 31.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.San.I.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Sanitary Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.San.I., Council Offices,
The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 57.)

Additional Sanitary Inspector: D. Gwyn Watkins, M.R.San.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1955

WEST OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1955, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 17/55 of the Ministry of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1955:

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	15.4	Banbury, R.D.	17
Witney, U.D.	16.5	Chipping Norton, R.D.	12.2
Woodstock, M.B.	25.2	Witney, R.D.	20.5
England and Wales	15.0		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Chipping Norton, M.B.	10.6	Banbury, R.D.	9.9
Witney, U.D.	11.3	Chipping Norton, R.D.	9.2
Woodstock	18.7	Witney, R.D.	9.9
England and Wales	11.7		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this. The Death Rate for the Borough of Woodstock is high because of the inclusion of the deaths at Hensington House, which is a Part III institution under the National Assistance Act 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Heart Diseases and Diseases of Circulation	...	303
Vascular Diseases of Nervous System	... ..	134
Cancer	... ..	106
Bronchitis	... ..	25
Pneumonia	... ..	24
Motor Accidents	... ..	13
Other Accidents	... ..	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	... ..	8

Under this heading in the separate reports of the Local Authorities a Table of the 36 main causes of death under the Registrar-General's classification will be found.

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation are grouped together and this group, as usual, is by far the commonest cause of death—303 deaths being due to this cause. Of these, 119 were due to Coronary Thrombosis. Next in frequency was Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System—(Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.), 134 deaths. The total number of deaths from Cancer was 106—the site distribution being as follows:

Stomach	13
Lung	22
Breast	13
Uterus	3
Other sites	55

Thus the commonest site was the lung—22 deaths occurred in 1955 compared with 15 in 1954, 12 in 1953, 16 in 1952 and 12 in 1951. The increase is general throughout the whole country; the number of deaths in England and Wales have risen from 2286 in 1931 to 17,271 in 1955. There is strong evidence to attribute the major part of this increase to cigarette smoking. Two cancer-producing substances have been identified in tobacco smoke and Cancer of the Lung is twenty times more common in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers. There seems to be no doubt that if the young men and women of to-day stopped smoking, the mortality from lung cancer would begin to diminish. It is probable that if the middle-aged smoker gave up his smoking, his chances of escaping lung cancer would be increased. Clay pipes produced Cancer of the Lip as a result of long continued irritation. It therefore is essential that it should be pointed out to the young the great danger to life and health of smoking cigarettes. Doctors, teachers and parents should insist on pointing out the dangers of this habit.

In spite of this it is not suggested that cigarette smoking is the only cause of Cancer of the Lung. Diesel and petrol fumes may be a factor, but so far there has not been an increased mortality in those whose occupation exposes them to a risk from these agents.

INFANT MORTALITY

The figures for each local authority are as follows:

Chipping Norton, M.B.	35.1(2)	Banbury, R.D.	8.7(2)
Witney U.D.	43.9(5)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	16.7(4)
Woodstock, M.B.	Nil	Witney, R.D.	12.7(6)
England and Wales	24.9		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 18 deaths under 1 year in 894 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 20.1.

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of the notifiable diseases in 1955 was one of the lowest on record.

The following are the numbers recorded:

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	44
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	110
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1104
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	16
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dysentery (Sonne)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	1

1955 was an epidemic year for Measles—1104 cases were notified. There were few serious complications and no deaths. The number of cases of Whooping Cough remained at about the same level as the previous year,

There was a slight increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, but the incidence of notified cases remains at a low level. Many medical practitioners now feel that notification of this disease serves little useful purpose unless Streptococcal Tonsillitis, which is equally infectious, is also made notifiable. The Ministry now no longer recommend exclusion of contacts from school in cases of this disease unless they are school canteen workers.

There has been no case of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. It is, nevertheless, essential to point out that should the number of children immunized continue to fall, it is highly probable that cases will occur, and that this applies to children under 5 as well as school children. The number of children under 5 who have been immunized is well below the margin of safety.

Six cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year—three were paralytic and three non-paralytic. Only one of the paralytic cases had severe paralysis.

It is anticipated that during 1956 a prophylactic vaccine will become available for children between the ages of 1 and 9 years. As supplies will be limited at first it is proposed by the Medical Research Council to limit its use to children born in the months of November and March. It is hoped that by the end of 1956, sufficient supplies will be available for all the children within the age group.

TUBERCULOSIS

36 Pulmonary cases were notified during the year and 8 non-pulmonary. 8 deaths occurred—all pulmonary cases. This gives a death rate of approximately 118 per million, as compared with 131 per million for England and Wales.

During the year B.C.G. vaccination was started by the County Council through the School Health Service for pupils between the ages of 13 and 14. The response has been satisfactory, but it will naturally be several years until the effect of this can be ascertained.

Mass Radiography Units, particularly in the Banbury Area, have been of assistance in the diagnosis of early cases.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality. There are many cases, however, where there is no piped supply and the position is most unsatisfactory, especially in the Chipping Norton and Banbury Rural Districts.

A great deal of progress has, however, been made during the year. In the Witney R.D.C. the scheme for the parishes of Langford, Broadwell, Filkins, Broughton Poggs and Kencot was completed. In the Banbury

R.D.C. the parish of Hook Norton, hitherto one of the black spots as far as water supply is concerned, now at last has a piped supply. Other villages in the district supplied during 1955 were South Newington and Milcombe. It is anticipated that Cropedy, Mollington, Drayton and Wroxton will be supplied in 1956.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

						<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>	
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	...	...	...	...	Less than 1	
Class 2	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	...	...	...	...	...	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	...	...	...	...	Greater than 10	

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

It was necessary to cart water to the village of Hook Norton, Horley and Great Bourton because of contamination. This should not be necessary after the end of 1955 as new supplies will then become available.

Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connection to Mains*

In the urban districts the majority of the houses are connected to the mains. As far as the rural districts are concerned it is difficult to give an accurate estimate of the proportion of dwelling houses or population supplied from public mains either direct to houses or by means of stand-pipes. In the case of Chipping Norton Rural District accurate figures are however available (about 60 per cent); in the case of Witney R.D.C. it is estimated that the figure is also about 60 per cent; in the case of the Banbury Rural District the figure is probably considerably less. Except in the case of Chipping Norton R.D.C. no separate figures are available for individual parishes.

HOUSING

A survey has been undertaken of all kinds of a rateable value of under £20 in the rural areas and houses have been classified as follows:

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects capable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses suitable for demolition.

Under the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954, Sec. 1, it is the duty of Local Authorities to submit to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government information as to houses unfit for habitation and how it is proposed to deal with them.

The following are the numbers of unfit houses in the areas of the various Local Authorities as far as can be ascertained at the present time:

Chipping Norton Borough	...	...	...	104
Woodstock Borough	...	...	...	21
Witney U.D.C.	...	...	...	72
Banbury R.D.C.	...	...	...	591
Chipping Norton R.D.C.	...	...	...	211
Witney R.D.C.	...	...	...	277

The Local Authorities are dealing with these in accordance with the Five-year programme suggested by the Ministry. The vast majority especially in the rural districts will be dealt with as individual unfit houses under the Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

FOOD HYGIENE

Six cases of Food Poisoning occurred in the area during 1955. Five cases were due to Salmonella infection and one probably to Staphylococcal. Two cases (in the Banbury Rural District) were infected while on holiday outside the district. Two other cases (in the Witney R.D.C.) were isolated cases in children of 2 years of age and one occurred as a terminal infection in an elderly man who died of Pneumonia.

It is seldom possible to trace the source of infection in these isolated cases. Infection is often of animal origin—from rats and mice, dogs or duck eggs.

This subject is one which is becoming increasingly important. Most years recently one or two isolated cases of Salmonella infection have been reported by the laboratory, although so far at least there has been no actual outbreak of Food Poisoning. But the fact remains that

potential sources of infection exist in the community and this means that extreme care is necessary on the part of all who engaged in the handling and preparation of food, especially in hotels, restaurants, cafés and other premises where food is sold.

As a consequence of this, following the passing of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were issued. These regulations lay down requirements in respect of (1) the cleanliness of food premises and stalls; (2) the hygienic handling of food; (3) the cleanliness of persons handling food and their clothing; (4) the construction of food premises and their repair and maintenance; (5) the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept. This means that additional responsibilities are placed on Sanitary Inspectors, who are now required to visit school and factory canteens, children's and old peoples' homes, as well as food shops, hotels, restaurants and cafés.

Under the Slaughterhouses Act 1954 the duty of providing adequate slaughterhouse facilities became the responsibility of Local Authorities from July 1st, 1954, this duty having been transferred from the Ministry of Food.

As far as the area of the West Oxfordshire Combined Districts is concerned, the central Slaughterhouses at Banbury, Chipping Norton and Witney still continue. The Banbury Slaughterhouse has been leased to Banbury Town Council—this serves for the Borough and Rural District of Banbury. There are no privately owned slaughterhouses in this area. Two licences have been issued, however, in the Witney R.D.C. and two in Chipping Norton R.D.C.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to public health were passed during 1955:

Food and Drugs Act.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

The following Statutory Instruments relating to public health were issued during 1955:

Food Hygiene Regulations.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

STAFF

There have been no changes in the staff during 1955.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairmen and members of the various local authorities for their co-operation during the year. Special thanks are due to the Chief Sanitary Inspectors and their staff, who have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In many cases the Chief Sanitary Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports, and although they contain so much interesting and valuable information, it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Drs. Vollum, Jebb and Frisby for their co-operation in investigating outbreaks of infectious disease.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	3879
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)...						...	3820
Number of Inhabited Houses	...		...	...		...	1186
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£47644
Sum represented by a Penny Rate				...	...	...	£190

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Total ...	57	31	26
Legitimate ...	53	29	24
Illegitimate ...	4	2	2
Birth Rate per 1000		14.8	
Corrected Birth Rate		15.4	
England and Wales		15.0	
Still births per 1000		—	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths ...	53	23	30
Death per 1000 ...	13.9		
Corrected Death Rate	10.6		
England and Wales ...	11.7		

<i>Causes of Death</i>	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory ...	—	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease ...	—	—	
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	
8. Measles ...	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	—	1	5
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	—	—	
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...	—	2	
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...	—	—	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	1	1	
15. Leukaemia ...	—	—	
16. Diabetes ...	—	—	
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	4	7	11
18. Coronary disease, Angina ...	3	1	21
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	3	
20. Other Heart Disease ...	3	9	
21. Other Circulatory Disease ...	—	2	
22. Influenza ...	—	1	
23. Pneumonia ...	1	1	
24. Bronchitis ...	1	2	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	—	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	—	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations ...	1	—	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1	—	
34. All other accidents... ...	—	—	
35. Suicide ...	—	—	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes	23	30	

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes,

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year ...	...	2
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	2
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	...	35.1
	Legitimate	37.7
	Illegitimate	Nil
England and Wales	... ..	24.9
Causes of Infant deaths:		
Prematurity	... ..	1
Intra-cranial Injury	... ..	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	... ..	2
Throat swabs	... ..	52
Positive for Streptococci	... ..	6
Other Examinations	... ..	2

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two sources: (1) Springs in limestone at Old Chalford. (2) A well sunk in 1941, 1½ miles to the south-east of the town. There are three covered storage reservoirs and also a water tower. The water is chlorinated and is of good quality, though rather hard. Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water was Class I of the Ministry of Health classification.

With few exceptions all the houses in the Borough are supplied from the public supply. Several water samples were taken from private wells during the year and as a result three additional houses were connected to the mains.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. At the end of the year the sewerage scheme was nearing completion and application had been made to the Ministry asking for consent to proceed with the second stage of the scheme which will include the installation of new travelling distributors. It is anticipated that this work will be carried out in 1957.

SECTION D
HOUSING

New Houses. 12 new Council houses were completed in 1955 and 16 put to tender.

12 houses were built by private enterprise.

4 caravan licences were issued during the year.

Unfit Houses. 17 houses were repaired by informal notice. 9 houses were repaired by statutory notice. 3 houses were repaired as a result of court action. 30 defective buildings were repaired by informal Dangerous Structure Notices. 10 Improvement Grants were approved by the Council during the year.

The Clearance Areas confirmed in 1936/37 were reviewed monthly, 4 houses were vacated and the families rehoused.

1 Closing Order was made.

1 Demolition Order was made in respect of an individual unfit house.

The survey of the houses in the Borough, as required by the Housing (Repairs and Rents) Act 1954 was continued and 327 were inspected during the year. Of these 32 houses were found suitable for demolition.

Hutted Camps. The Council resolved to rehouse all the occupants by May 1957; 3 huts were vacated during the year.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Food Premises. Inspections of food premises were carried out but work in this connection was limited owing to the attention given to the Housing Survey.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND TYPE						
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Shops	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fish Shops (Wet)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Shops (Fried)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cafés	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total						47

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938

Ice-cream manufacturer's premises	...	...	2
Ice-cream Storage and Sale	...	...	15
Sausage manufacture	...	...	4
Fish Fryers	...	...	2
Total			23

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS
Nil

Total number of Inspections	30
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MEAT INSPECTION 1955

Regular meat inspection was carried out at the local Co-operative Slaughterhouse which is at present the only one in use within the Borough.

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed ...	291	—	33	1291	681	2297
Number inspected ...	291	—	33	1291	681	2297
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	131	—	—	15	38	184
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	45%	—	—	1.1%	5.5%	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcass condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned ...	22	—	—	—	4	26
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	7.5%	—	—	—	.5%	—

Total weight of Meat Condemned in the year 1955:

16 cwt. 3 qtr. 24 lb. 8 oz.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>				No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	6	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	98	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 6 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred—five of them in children of the Infant Department of New Street School. The remaining cases was adult contact to one of the children. All the children in the Infant Department at New Street School were swabbed into negative results.

All the cases were isolated at home.

Measles. 98 cases occurred in the Borough during 1955. There were few complications and no deaths.

Non-notifiable Diseases. Ringworm 1 case.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1949

(1) <i>Inspections</i>				No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	...	...	...	9	7	1	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	...	...	...	26	10	2	—
3. Other Premises	...	...	...	4	4	—	—
Total				39	21	3	—

(2) <i>Defects Found</i>				Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	...			3	2	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding						
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature						
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation				—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors				—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences						
(a) Insufficient				—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective				—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes				—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	...			—	—	—
Total				3	2	0

No. of Outworkers 6

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	1306
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	6553
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7020
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2274
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£89000
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£350 0s. 0d.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. Other industries are glove-making, machine tools works, military clothing factory, a large laundry and a brewery. Just outside Witney is a motor accessories factory where a large number of the inhabitants are employed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	...	...	110	58	52	16.2
Illegitimate	...	...	4	3	1	
			—	—	—	
Total			114	61	53	

(Corrected Birth Rate 16.5)

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	15.0
Still births—Rate per 1000 births—8.8 (1 still birth)						
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	23.1

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	...	...	81	42	39	11.5
(Corrected Death Rate 11.3)						
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	11.7

<i>Causes of Death</i>	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	1	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	
4. Diphtheria	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
8. Measles	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	1	—	} 12
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	3	—	
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	1	
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	1	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	2	4	
15. Leukaemia	—	—	
16. Diabetes	—	—	
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	6	9	15
18. Coronary disease, Angina	9	6	} 33
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	
20. Other Heart Disease	6	9	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	1	
22. Influenza	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	2	1	
24. Bronchitis	—	1	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations	—	—	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	
34. All other accidents	1	1	
35. Suicide	1	—	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes	42	39	

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	5
Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	4
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births			...	...	43.9
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	45.5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	24.9

Causes of Death

Prematurity	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage			...	2

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	4

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The present scheme was completed at the end of 1936. The water is taken from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gravitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by Ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—i.e. 25 feet higher than the former water tower, and with a capacity for 3 day's storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12 in. mains.

Water Analysis. Quarterly bacteriological examinations of the water have been carried out during the year at the University of Birmingham. All showed satisfactory results, there being no B. Coli. in 100 c.c. Only ten houses in the district are supplied by wells.

Sewage Disposal. Work has started in connection with the sewage extension scheme which will eventually include the parish of Cogges. There are 103 houses in the district with pail closets. As the sewage scheme proceeds this number will gradually diminish.

Refuse Disposal. 127 informal notices have been served by the Sanitary Inspector to provide satisfactory dust-bins.

SECTION D

HOUSING

A detailed survey of the houses in the district has been carried out as required by the Housing Act 1936, having a rateable value of below £13.

Of a total of 1115 houses coming under this category, 684 were found to require inspection, and were classified as follows:

1. Reasonably fit on requiring only minor repairs	280
2. Unfit but capable of being made fit	311
3. Totally unfit (under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11) ...	94

These 94 houses have been reported to the Ministry as requiring to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance programme.

22 houses have been improved or are in the process of being improved or closed. This leaves 72 houses to be dealt with.

The following analysis of housing defects is given by the Sanitary Inspector in his Annual Report:

DEFECTS UNDER HOUSING (RENTS AND REPAIRS) ACT 1954

(a) Repair	269
(b) Stability	—
(c) Freedom from Damp	220
(d) Natural lighting	24
(e) Ventilation	151
(f) Water Supply... ..	173
(g) Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences:	
Sanitary Accommodation	385
(56% of total)	
Drainage	244
(h) Storage Preparation and Cooking of Food:	
Cooking Facilities	231
Food Store	554

OTHER DEFECTS

Over-occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Unsatisfactory Artificial Lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Lack of Domestic Washing facilities:								
No Kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
No bath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522
(76% of total)								
No hot water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	516
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The Witney Slaughterhouse, Bridge Street, ceased to be under the control of the Ministry of Food on July 1st, 1954. It is privately owned and licensed by the Council. All the slaughtering in the district is carried out there, although the premises are far from satisfactory. The following are the statistics available:

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected	1172	61	1548	2730
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	3	—	1	7
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	375	—	40	122
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32%	—	2.6%	4.8%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned	2	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	83	—	—	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.3%	—	—	1.1%
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	3	16	1	22
Mutton		3	1	21
Pork		15	3	9
	4	15	2	24

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 177 visits to food premises have been made and 7 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area	...	...	...	91
No. of food premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1939. Sec. 14	...	...	...	34
Meat Products	...	...	...	7
Ice Cream	...	...	...	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	...	...	...	3
No. of inspections of food premises	...	...	...	177

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Caterers	...	...	...	...	...	20
(Cafés 5, Works Canteens 7, School Canteens 4, Hotels 5)						
Public-houses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	10
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	21
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meat Products Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	1

Milk and Dairies. Dairies are inspected regularly and samples are taken of the special designated milks sold.

Number of registered dairies	...	...	...	3
Number of registered distributors of milk	...	...	...	5
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk	...	...	...	8

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Samples taken</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	8	0	8
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurized) ...	3	0	3
Pasteurized	9	1	8

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No. of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0
Measles	6	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	0
Poliomyelitis	1	1	0

The incidence of the notifiable diseases in the area during 1955 has been remarkably low.

A case of Poliomyelitis with paralysis occurred in a child of 5. Apart from that there were 6 cases of Measles, one case of Scarlet Fever in a child of 6 and a case of Erysipelas.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools

Mumps 1. Impetigo 2.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1948

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	4	3	—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	54	12	3	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	5	4	—	—
Totals	54	18	3	—

(2) <i>Defects Found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—	—
Totals	3	3	—

No. of Outworkers—Wearing Apparel	67
Employed by Witney Factories—Toys	8
	—
Total	75
	—

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	157
Population:						
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	1713
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)					...	1690
Number of Inhabited Houses...			...	...	...	506
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£19822
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...		...	...	...	£75

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are five glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and a considerable number of agricultural workers live in the borough.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE					
		Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	...	34	14	20	23.8
Illegitimate	...	4	3	1	
Totals	... ...	38	17	21	
Corrected Birth Rate					25.2
England and Wales					15.0
Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—					26 (1 stillbirth)
England and Wales					23.1

			DEATH RATE			
			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	...	...	46	22	24	
Death Rate per 1000						27.2
Corrected Death Rate						18.7
England and Wales						11.7

<i>Causes of Death</i>		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	1	—	
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	
6.	Meningococcal infections	—	—	
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
8.	Measles	—	—	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	1	—	6
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	2	—	
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	1	
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	1	
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	—	1	
15.	Leukaemia	—	—	
16.	Diabetes	—	—	
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	8	11	
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	2	—	8
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	
20.	Other Heart Disease	2	4	
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	
22.	Influenza	—	—	
23.	Pneumonia	2	—	
24.	Bronchitis	3	—	
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	1	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31.	Congenital malformations	—	—	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	4	
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	
34.	All other accidents	—	1	
35.	Suicide	—	—	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes		22	24	

Mention should be made of the fact that the Registrar-General now includes deaths occurring at Hensington House—formerly the Public Assistance Institution as assignable to the Borough of Woodstock in-

stead of transferring them to the areas from which they were admitted. This means that the Death Rate for the Borough of Woodstock is 27.2. If these deaths were excluded it would be 8.8. Using the correcting factor provided by the Registrar-General the Corrected Death Rate is 10.7.

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

There were no deaths from puerperal causes.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	...	Nil
	Legitimate	Nil
	Illegitimate	Nil
England and Wales	... ..	24.9

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	... ..	8
Positive for Sonne Dysentery	...	2
Swabs	... ..	1
Positive for Streptococci	...	0
Other Examinations	... ..	1

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Waterworks at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wootton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyne. The purification works consist of detention chambers, sedimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank, the effluent being discharged into the River Glyne. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 44 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 6 bungalows for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District. A scheme has been completed for 27 houses in Rectory Lane: this scheme includes 11 houses, 12 flats and 4 bungalows for elderly people. A further scheme for 14 houses and 17 flats in Green Lane is being carried out.

Unfit Houses. Two Clearance Areas consisting of 8 houses in all have been represented to the Council. Six families will require to be re-housed as two of the houses in the Clearance Areas are unoccupied. There are now 21 unfit houses in the Borough which will require to be dealt with individually under the Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

A. INSPECTION OF HOUSES

1.	(a) Total No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	74
	(b) Total No. of house inspections made	...	...	...	...	74
2.	(a) No. of houses (included in 1 (a) above) recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	Nil
3.	No. of houses found 'unfit for habitation'	...	...	...	...	21
4.	No. of houses (excluding those in '3' above) that were found to be defective	...	...	...	...	30

B. REMEDY OF DEFECTS

I. Without the Service of Statutory Notices

No. of houses rendered fit as the result of informal action	10
---	----

II. By Service of Statutory Notices under the Acts enumerated below

(a) *Public Health Acts*

1. No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	Nil
2. No. of houses remedied	
(i) By Owners	...
(ii) By Council in default of Owners	...

*(b) Housing Act, 1936**Sections 9, 10 and 16*

1. No. of houses in respect to which notices were served	Nil
2. No. of houses remedied	
(i) By Owners 	Nil
(ii) By Council in default of Owners 	Nil

Sections 11 and 12

1. No. of houses respecting which Demolition Orders were made 	Nil
2. No. of houses demolished 	Nil

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses during the year (including those given separately under 'b')

1. By the Local Authority 	27
2. By other Local Authorities 	0
3. By other bodies or persons 	6

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:

1. By the Local Authority (1946 Act) 	Nil
2. By other bodies or persons 	Nil

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Central Slaughterhouse, Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Sanitary Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area 	29
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14. (Ice Cream) 	14
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 	1
Number of licences issued to dealers in special desig- nated milk 	2

The following are types of business:

Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Small Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Food Poisoning. There were no cases during 1955.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>					No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	...	...	...	...	8	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Totals					9	—	—

The incidence of infectious disease in the Borough has again been very low 8 cases of Measles and one case of Sonne Dysentery being reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1948

(1) *Inspections*

				No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1.	No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	...	...	9	3	—	—
2.	No. to which Sec. 7 applies			—	—	—	—
3.	Other Premises	...	...	—	—	—	—
Totals				9	5	—	—

(2) *Defects Found*

				Found Remedied Referred by H.M. Inspector		
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Unreasonable temperature		...	—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors		...	—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences	...	...	—	—	—
	(a) Insufficient	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective		...	—	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of outworkers ... 59

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	59051
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	14389
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)						...	15110
Number of Inhabited Houses...			...	...	...	...	4512
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£113824
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£448

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

		Total	Male	Female
No of Births (Legitimate)		225	114	111
No. of Births (Illegitimate)		4	2	2
Totals	... ... ...	229	116	113
Birth Rate per 1000	... 14.9	(Corrected Birth Rate 17)		
England and Wales	... 15.0			
Still births—per 1000 births	30	(8 Still births)		

DEATH RATE					
				Total	
No. of Deaths	...	...	...	179	Male 105
Death Rate per 1000	...	...	...	11.9	Female 74
Corrected Death Rate		...	...	9.9	
England and Wales	...	...	...	11.7	

<i>Causes of Death</i>		Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	2	1	
2.	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	
3.	Syphilitic disease	—	—	
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	
6.	Meningococcal infections	1	—	
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
8.	Measles	—	—	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	—	1	} 22
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung Bronchus	2	1	
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	2	
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	1	
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	9	6	
15.	Leukaemia	—	—	
16.	Diabetes	2	1	
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	17	14	
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	14	11	} 70
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	4	
20.	Other Heart Disease	14	11	
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	8	6	
22.	Influenza	5	2	
23.	Pneumonia	4	2	
24.	Bronchitis	3	—	
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	2	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31.	Congenital malformations	—	—	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	6	
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	
34.	All other accidents	2	1	
35.	Suicide	1	1	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes		105	74	

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	...	2
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	1
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births		...	...	...	8.7
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8.9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	24.9

Causes of Death:

Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

Oxford Laboratory:

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	49
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci...		...	...	10
Faeces	...	...	...	4
Positive of Shigella	...	...	...	2

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but no details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

Under the Banbury Corporation Act 1946 the Banbury Borough Council became the statutory water undertaking for the whole of the Banbury Rural District with the exception of five parishes. The Rural District Council remains as Water Authority for these parishes, viz. Deddington, Duns Tew, Steeple Aston, North Aston and Middle Aston.

The villages of East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Milcombe and part of Milton receive water direct from the Banbury Borough Supply. This supply comes from

- (1) the River Cherwell at Grimsbury;
- (2) the Sor Brook at Bodicote.

It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply is constant and sufficient. 63 samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, all being reported as satisfactory and suitable for a public supply.

Other villages at present have their own sources of water supply, although they are in the Borough Statutory Area.

A. BOROUGH OF STATUTORY AREA

The following villages are supplied by Banbury Borough directly: Adderbury, East and West, Bloxham, Bodicote, Hook Norton, Milcombe, South Newington, Milton.

It is anticipated that the following villages will be supplied by the Borough during 1956:

Cropedy, Drayton, Mollington, Wroxton.

The following villages are in the Borough Statutory Area, but up to the end of 1955 were not supplied by the Borough directly:

Alkerton. There is a public pump, which provides a supply of doubtful quality water.

A public supply is necessary.

Barford St. John and St. Michael. Private wells, some of which are polluted.

A public supply is necessary.

Broughton. Wells entirely which have been short in dry summer.

Claydon. Position unsatisfactory. Public and private wells, many being polluted. Water has had to be carted in dry periods. Some of the inhabitants have to fetch water half a mile. A well at the Council Houses with automatic pumping is satisfactory.

Cropredy. Part of this village is supplied from a spring owned by Brasenose College, Oxford—this is a piped supply. There are also private wells, several of which are known to be polluted. The piped supply is intermittent and unsatisfactory.

Drayton. Several private and public wells. A recently completed Council Housing Estate has a piped supply.

Epwell. Wells and springs of satisfactory quality and quantity. No piped supply.

Hanwell. There is a piped supply which is vested in the Hanwell Estate; it consists of a well and a service reservoir. There are also wells and springs.

Horley. A new scheme has received the approval of the Ministry, and is now in operation.

Hornton. There is a piped supply from a spring at Ragnal Bottom. The water is pumped to a reservoir of one day's storage capacity. Satisfactory in quality.

Milcombe. Banbury Borough Supply. Satisfactory.

Milton. The public supply is from Banbury Borough, but a considerable number of the houses are still supplied by wells.

Mollington. There is a public well which is polluted and a spring which is satisfactory. There are also several private wells.

North Newington. There is a public well augmented by a private well.

Shenington. Public supply from a spring with a raising plant consisting of a wind pump and an auxiliary petrol engine; there is a service reservoir of three days' capacity. Piped, fairly satisfactory.

Shutford. Wells and springs.

Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower. Public piped supply from a spring, pumped automatically. Most of the houses are connected. Satisfactory.

Swalcliffe. Is supplied from Sibford.

Tadmarton. Wells.

Wardington. Public piped supply from a well which is satisfactory. It is augmented by the Borough if necessary.

Wiggington. Public piped supply from a spring which is satisfactory, augmented by the Borough.

Wroxton. Public and private wells, mostly polluted. It is anticipated that a public supply will be available in 1956.

B. BANBURY R.D.C. AREA

Although the Banbury Rural District Council is the Water Authority for the whole of the Rural District, it is the water undertaking for only the five southern parishes of the area, viz. *Deddington, Duns Tew, North Aston, Middle Aston, Steeple Aston*. Of these only *Deddington* and *Duns Tew* have a piped water supply.

North Aston principally derives its water from private wells and springs though the Estate there does supply water to its own property.

Middle Aston is owned practically by one estate which supplies water to its own property.

Steeple Aston depends upon private wells and springs with the exception of the Council's housing estate which comprises 52 houses. This estate is supplied by the Council from a well 50 feet deep to which automatic pumping is installed. The supply has not failed since it was put into operation some 20 years ago.

Deddington and Duns Tew, including *Clifton* and *Hempton* are supplied from springs within the parish of *Duns Tew* which yield 93,000 gallons per day in winter and some 50,000 gallons per day in summer, which is not quite sufficient. The water is collected in an underground reservoir and pumped direct into the mains by a pair of fully automatic electrical centrifugal pumps. The water is not treated, but is examined bacteriologically frequently and has been found to be satisfactory in quality.

THE WHOLE AREA

The water supplies in the district may therefore be divided into the following categories:

(a) Villages with a piped supply which is satisfactory and sufficient:

Adderbury, East and West	Swalcliffe
Bloxham	Wardington
Bodicote	Wiggington
Deddington	Bourton
Hornton	Hook Norton
Shennington	Horley
Sibford Ferris and Sibford Gower	South Newington

(b) Villages in which there is no satisfactory piped supply and a public supply is necessary:

Alkerton	Mollington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Middle Aston
Broughton	North Aston
Claydon	Steeple Aston
Cropredy	North Newington
Drayton	Shutford
Epwell	Wroxton
Hanwell	

As far as Cropredy, Drayton, Mollington and Wroxton are concerned the position will be remedied during 1956 when it is anticipated a supply from the Borough will be available.

Water Analysis. Public Supplies. 45 specimens from public supplies were examined bacteriologically.

Other Supplies. 73 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	38
Class 2	Nil
Class 3	9
Class 4	26

Two specimens were sent for chemical examination—both were satisfactory.

2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton and Milcombe.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. Works require modernizing. Investigations in progress.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date. The disposal works has been extended to deal with the new housing site.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. This village is now completely sewered.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing when public water supply becomes available.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Clattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Partly sewered. New scheme is ready for submission to the Ministry.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the Disposal Works have to deal with storm water. A storm water tank is required and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement.

Drayton. No sewers.

Duns Tew. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hanwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Horley. Scheme approved by the Ministry, but has been held up.

Hornton. No proper sewers. A scheme is ready for submission to the Ministry.

Milcombe. A new scheme has been completed.

Milton. No sewers, but a public water supply is available.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. A public water supply is available and it is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. A scheme has been approved by Ministry and is now nearly completed.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing. The provision of a settling tank at the works is urgently required.

Wiggington. No sewers but a public water supply is available.

Wroxton. No sewers.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Unfit Houses. As a result of the rural housing survey undertaken in 1951, 827 houses (i.e. 27 per cent of the houses in the district coming under the survey) were found to be unfit for habitation. A further survey as required by the Housing (Rents and Repairs) Act 1954 has now been carried out. The results are as follows:

	1951 Survey	1954 Survey
Category 1	609 (20%)	831 (27%)
Category 2	668 (22%)	626 (20%)
Category 3	922 (30%)	875 (20%)
Category 4	827 (27%)	770 (25%)

A further survey has now been made and as a result the number of houses in Category 4 has been altered from 770 to 591. These 591 houses are distributed as follows.

Adderbury, East and West, 44; Alkerton, 7; Aston, North, 2; Aston, Middle, 2; Aston, Steeple, 19; Barfords, 16; Bloxham, 46; Bodicote, 19; Bourtons, 10; Broughton, 1; Claydon, Clattercote and Prescote, 10; Cropredy, 32; Deddington, 56; Drayton, 5; Duns Tew, 4; Epwell, 11; Hanwell, 1; Hook Norton, 43; Horley, 2; Hornton, 30; Milcombe, 16; Milton, 3; Mollington, 3; Newington, North, 8; Newington, South, 5; Shenington, 4; Shutford, 30; Sibford Ferris, 11; Sibford Gower, 12; Swalcliffe, 8; Tadmarton, 20; Wardington, 42; Wigginton, 2; Wroxton, 37; Balscote, 7; Clifton, 13; Hempton, 8.

24 official representations were made during the year of houses requiring to be dealt with under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

HOUSING RETURNS—NEW HOUSES

(a) Total Number of New Houses during the year

1. By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	75
2. By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	—
3. By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	14

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Foods and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 15. By-laws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | No. of food premises in area | 77 |
| | Butchers (with Co-op dept. in larger villages) | 9 |
| | Grocers | 38 |
| | General village stores | 18 |
| | Bakers... .. | 10 |
| | Cafés etc. | 4 |
| 2. | Under Section 14. Food and Drugs Act 1938 ... Total | 36 |
| | For manufacture and sale of sausages | 5 |
| | For sale of pre-packed ice cream | 31 |
| | Dairies | Nil |
3. 107 Inspections and visits were made to food premises including those registered during the year. The general conditions prevailing are satisfactory having due regard to the fact that mains water and sewers are not available in some cases. In the larger villages several shop owners have achieved a high standard of cleanliness and efficient layout within their premises.
4. Generally it has been found that the smaller trader welcomes advice and assistance regarding the improved handling and storage of food supplies. He does, in fact, call on the services of the authority, and this shows he is well aware that collaboration is producing beneficial returns to all concerned, himself and the consumer.
5. A relatively small amount of food is handled yearly, but adequate means are at the disposal of the Authority for its satisfactory disposal.
6. There was no special cause to examine stocks or food consignments during the year but the sum total and weights of food which was voluntarily surrendered is given below:

Meat	120 lb.
Bananas	2793 lb.
Canned Ham	37 lb.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ACT 1949

The following dealers' licences have been granted:

Tuberculin tested	9
Pasteurized	9
Sterilized	1

Food Poisoning. 3 cases—see Section F,

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

			No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	23	4	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	41	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	2	0	9
Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	1	0
Food Poisoning	...	...	3	0	0
Measles	...	...	299	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	1	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	2	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 23 cases occurred. 4 were removed to Hospital.

14 cases occurred at the Bloxham Junior School. The children there were swabbed. 6 carriers of Haemolytic Streptococci Type 4/28 were found.

9 other cases occurred in the following villages—Sibford Ferris. Epwell, Cropredy (2), Bodicote, Hanwell, Hook Norton and Milton, 5 of the cases occurred in connection with an outbreak at a private school in Banbury Borough.

Poliomyelitis. One case occurred in an adult—non-paralytic.

Food Poisoning. 3 cases occurred in one family, infected while on holiday outside the district and notified after their return.

Measles. 299 cases occurred. There were few complications and no deaths.

Meningococcal Infection. One case occurred in a girl, age 14, who was treated at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. One death occurred in a child age 9 months who was diagnosed post mortem.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases have been reported from the schools:

Chickenpox 6 Mumps 2 German Measles 1

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	3	1	2	2	1	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(1) <i>Inspections</i>				
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	50	11	0	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	7	1	0	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	13	5	0	0
Total	70	17	0	0

	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
(2) <i>Defects Found</i>		
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences	1	1
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—
Other offences against the Act ...	—	—
Totals	3	3

No. of outworkers 1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	87876
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	15505
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)					...		16130
Number of Inhabited Houses...			...	...	...	...	4300
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£119334
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...			...	...	...	£240

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), two gas works, an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and two saw mills. The number of farms, factories, etc., in the district is as follows:

Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Glove Factories			...	...	...	...	4
Other small factories	...		...	...	...	...	10
Saw Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mansions	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Dwelling houses		...	...	...	...	...	4103
Houses with shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	238	120	118
Legitimate	229	115	114
Illegitimate	9	5	4
Birth Rate per 1000		12.2	
England and Wales		15.0	
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (3)		12	

DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	169	87	82
Death Rate per 1000		10.5	
Corrected Death Rate		9.2	
England and Wales		11.7	

<i>Causes of Death</i>	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	—	—	
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease	1	—	
4. Diphtheria	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	—	1	
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
8. Measles	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	1	1	} 27
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	4	—	
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	4	
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	—	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	7	8	
15. Leukaemia	—	1	
16. Diabetes	1	1	
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	12	18	
18. Coronary disease, Angina	18	12	} 74
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	
20. Other Heart Disease	14	21	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	2	3	
22. Influenza	1	—	
23. Pneumonia	4	2	
24. Bronchitis	6	1	

<i>Causes of Death</i>		Male	Female	Total
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	—	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	—	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	3	
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	
34.	All other accidents	2	1	
35.	Suicide	1	1	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes		87	82	

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year ...	...	...	...	...	4
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	2
Total Infant Mortality	...	...	...	...	16.7
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	17.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	24.9

Causes of Death

Prematurity	2
Whooping Cough	1
Chickenpox	1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	271
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci...	...	...	...	90
Faeces ...	...	...	...	16
Other Examinations	...	...	...	21

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seems to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, and this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent. It is hoped that some definite steps will be taken to relieve the situation in the near future.

It has been suggested that the following parishes should be supplied by the scheme:

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Charlbury, Chilson, Chadlington, Churchill, Enstone, Glympton, Great Tew, Heythrop, Kiddington, Kingham, Lyneham, Little Tew, Milton-under-Wychwood, Over Norton, Rollright, Rousham, Salford, Sandford St. Martin, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Steeple Barton, Swerford, Spelsbury and Tackley.

Wootton has recently been supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. Recently the mains have been improved; the quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed during the year and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date.

Charlbury. About 110 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fowler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fowler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its

position it will not reach some of the houses; three or four houses on Chilson Hill are without every summer.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

There was an acute shortage in the autumn of 1952. The opinion of a geologist was obtained and a borehole was sunk off Bessborough Lane, but no water was found.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. This parish is poorly supplied. At *Neat Enstone* there is a private main system supplying several houses and a bore serves the new Council Houses. Other houses in the village have private wells. There is also a public stand-pipe and a small spring supply to the village.

At *Church Enstone* there are private wells and one public standpipe, which is fed from a private system.

A bore has been sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has received the approval of the Ministry.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and the consumption is over 50,000 gallons per day. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 140 houses in Charlbury have been added.

Finstock. Fawler Scheme.

Fifield. Piped supply which is sufficient.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. This village has a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private supply which is at present not altogether satisfactory.

Kingham. Public supply from a bore.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from spring near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. Of recent years this village has been supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main has recently been laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have recently been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contains Iron. Approval was obtained from the Ministry and a scheme is being prepared.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and Westcote Barton. Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is very hard and with the increased consumption due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its sufficiency. A connection has been made into the R.A.F. main as an emergency supply.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper main supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. A deep bore has been sunk to provide a public supply. The approval of the Ministry has been obtained and work is proceeding and will be completed in 1956.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a main supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

		<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class 1	...	6	3	9
Class 2	...	4	3	7
Class 3	...	5	1	6
Class 4	...	3	14	17
Totals	...	18	21	39

Drainage and Sewerage. The following villages are wholly sewered and are equipped with sewage disposal works:

Charlbury, Fifield, Milton-under-Wychwood, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Middle Barton, Spelsbury.

The scheme at Spelsbury was carried out by Hon. Miss Elsie Corbett of Spelsbury House, who has handed it over to the Council for maintenance.

Parts of the following parishes are sewered with a small sewage disposal works in each case:

Ascot-under-Wychwood, Chadlington, Chilson, Combe, Idbury, Salford, Churchill and Kingham.

A private sewage scheme has been carried out in the village of Glympton. Work is at present being carried out in connection with the sewage scheme for Hensington Without, which now forms part of the Borough of Woodstock scheme.

Schemes are in course of preparation in the cases of Chadlington, Churchill, Ascot-under-Wychwood, Finstock, Leafield, Combe and Stonesfield.

New sewage schemes are required at Tackley, Enstone, Rollright, Great and Little Tew, Wootton.

A scheme for Over Norton is being carried out and will be completed in the spring of 1956.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Unfit Houses. A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value over £20 was carried out in 1947 by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

This survey revealed that there are 3911 houses in the district classified as follows:

Class 1	...	...	762	19.5%
Class 2	...	...	1467	37.5%
Classes 3 and 4	...		1282	32.7%
Class 5	...	...	400	10.2%
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...		3911	99.9%
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Of the houses in Class 5, 3 have been added, making 403 in all. Of these 403 houses, the following changes have taken place since 1947 as the result of a recent survey:

Reconstructed to Classes 1 and 2	...	...	...	41
Improved to Class 3	...	...	...	111
Undertaking given under Sec. 11, Housing Act 1936				9
Demolished	...	...	...	17
Derelict	...	...	...	10
Converted in Shops and Stores	...	...	...	4
Remaining in Class 5	...	...	...	211
			<hr/>	
		Total	...	403
				<hr/>

There are, therefore, 211 houses in the district which require to be dealt with under the slum clearance programme. The total number of occupants in these houses is 475 or an average of just over 2 persons per house; in most cases the rents are very low.

Many of the houses at Great Tew and two at Chastleton are on the list of buildings of historic or architectural importance.

In deciding on the classification of each its cottage condition, situation and the possibility of providing amenities was taken into consideration. Many cottages are in situations where it would be impossible to provide drainage systems unless main sewers and water supplies were made available. There are several at Wootton which cannot be drained. A satisfactory water supply for the area is essential before much can be done in the way of rehousing.

It is proposed to deal with the 211 unfit houses in the district as individual houses under Housing Act 1936, Sec. 11.

During 1956 it is intended that the houses in the parishes of Charlbury, Wootton and Ascot-under-Wychwood will be represented to the Council.

Hutted Camps. Of the two hutted camps in the district for which the R.D.C. is responsible the camp at Gageingwell has now been closed, and only three families remain on the other site at Over Norton Park. It is a matter of great satisfaction that these camps are now closing down.

Caravans. The caravan problem in the district is not a serious one; only 8 to 10 licences have been issued by the Council.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

1.	No. of Food Premises in the Area	...	...	...	...	179
	Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	60
	Cafés, etc.	...	...	...	...	22
	School Canteens	...	...	...	...	23
	Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	7
	Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	2
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9

2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Section 14.

Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	...	60
Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	...	7

No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949

...	3
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3. No. of Inspections of Food Premises 281

4. There have been no new structural activities during the year.

5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.

6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.

Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 15. By-laws have been adopted by the Council and periodic inspections are made by the Sanitary Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	125	8	11	501	291	936
Number inspected	110	8	5	434	246	803
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	4	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	2	—	4	12	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	5.5	25	—	—	3.2	1.9
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.8	—	—	—	—	2.5
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned 674 lb.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

			No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	11	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	35	0	1
Pneumonia	...	...	4	0	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	0	0
Measles	...	...	387	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	2	2	0
Dysentery	...	...	1	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	1	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 11 cases occurred, one was removed to the Pines Hospital, Banbury; the remainder were isolated at home. Cases occurred in the following parishes:

Great Tew, 1; Sandford St. Martin, 3; Steeple Barton, 5; Great Rollright, 1; Enstone, 1.

One was in an adult, two in children under school age and 8 in school children.

7 of these children attended Middle Barton School, and the two children under school age were contacts of these children. There were 82 children in the school; all were swabbed and 39 heavy or moderate carriers of Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A) were found and excluded until negative. The prevailing type was Type 4. This represents a carrier rate of nearly 50 per cent.

Measles. 387 cases occurred. There were few complications and no deaths.

Whooping Cough. 35 cases occurred with one death in a child age 5 months.

Poliomyelitis. Two cases occurred in children age 2 and 6 respectively. Both were removed to hospital. One had mild paralysis, the other was non-paralytic.

Food Poisoning. One case occurred due to *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. The origin was not traced.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>				No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ...				7	16	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies ...				24	52	2	—
3. Other Premises ...				8	15	—	—
Totals ...				39	83	2	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness ...				3	3
Want of Ventilation ...				—	—
Overcrowding ...				—	—
Other Nuisances ...				—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:				—	—
Insufficient ...				—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...				—	—
Not separate for sexes ...				—	—
				3	3

No. of outworkers ...		180
-----------------------	--	-----

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Handborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	84945
Population:							
Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	21230
Mean Population, 1955 (R.G.'s estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23920
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6155
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£97772
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£393

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	218	253	471
Legitimate	211	242	453
Illegitimate	7	11	18
Birth Rate per 1000		19.7	
Corrected Birth Rate		20.5	
England and Wales		15.0	
Still-births—23 per 1000 (11 still-births)			

DEATH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	127	110	237
Death Rate per 1000		9.9	
Corrected Death Rate		9.9	
England and Wales		11.7	

<i>Causes of death</i>	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis—respiratory	2	1	
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	
4. Diphtheria	—	—	
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	
8. Measles	—	—	
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	4	3	} 37
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung Bronchus	9	1	
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	3	
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	—	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	9	7	
15. Leukaemia	1	—	
16. Diabetes	2	1	
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	14	14	
18. Coronary disease, Angina	23	20	} 94
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	1	
20. Other Heart Disease	14	22	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	10	6	
22. Influenza	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	2	3	

<i>Causes of death</i>		Male	Female	Total
24.	Bronchitis	6	2	
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	1	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	3	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	5	—	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	
31.	Congenital malformations	1	—	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	15	
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	1	
34.	All other accidents	6	2	
35.	Suicide	1	1	
36.	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	
Total—All Causes		127	110	

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	6
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	...	...	...	6
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	...	...	...	12.7
Legitimate	...	...	...	13.2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	Nil
England and Wales	...	...	...	24.9

Causes of Death:

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	1

Of these 6 deaths, 1 was a child of a member of the U.S. Air Force.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	...	...	...	17
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci...	...	...	...	3
Faeces	...	...	...	91
Positive for Shigella	...	...	...	2
Positive for Salmonella Typhi-Murium	...	...	...	6
Other Examinations	...	...	...	61

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural districts is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Crawley	Minster Lovell
Asthalleigh	Curbridge	North Leigh
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Handborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Lew	

During the year a new supply from a deep bore at Furzby Hall Farm, near Broadwell, was put into operation. This supplies the villages of Broadwell, Kencot, Langford, Filkins and Broughton Poggs.

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. *Asthalleigh*, a part of Asthall has a supply.

The remainder of the parish is supplied by wells. A public supply is required.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch main from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Clanfield. 75 per cent of the wells in this village are polluted.

This was reported to the Ministry and as a result sanction was obtained to supply the village by an extension of the main from Bampton.

Ducklington. There is now a supply from Witney for domestic purposes only.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. The present supply is from a borehole which supplies a few houses and six stand-pipes in the village. The need for water is urgent as a sewage plant has been installed and there are a large number of houses awaiting conversion to water carriage system.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are several stand-pipes in the village.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by wells.

Hardwick with Yelford. The existing wells are liable to pollution from cesspools and farm premises.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. Wells liable to pollution. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from deep bore due to be completed in 1955.

Langford. Piped supply from deep bore due to be completed in 1955.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Northmoor. Shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution from cesspools and from premises.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Standlake. Supplied by shallow wells in gravel which are liable to pollution.

Stanton Harcourt. A scheme has been approved and a contract placed for a piped supply from the Air Ministry.

Swinbrook with Widford. Supplied from a private spring. There is shortage in the summer.

Taynton. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry for a supply for the village from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village; this is due to be completed in 1955.

Upton and Signet. Supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies and the rest of the village is supplied by wells.

Of 5550 inhabited houses in the district it is estimated that 3000 are connected to the mains, i.e. roughly 60 per cent.

Water Analysis. 156 specimens were examined bacteriologically during the year with the results as follows:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	...	...	...	26	23
Class 2	...	...	...	2	—
Class 3	...	...	...	—	39
Class 4	...	...	...	—	66

Drainage and Sewerage. There is a system of public sewers with sewage disposal works at Eynsham, Burford and Little Faringdon. The sewage plant at Broadwell Aerodrome has been taken over by the Council. Small sewage disposal plants have been installed in connection with new council housing estates at Standlake, Northmoor, Cote, Aston and Bampton,

During the year no progress was possible with the proposed sewerage scheme for Bampton. Great difficulty has been experienced in improving the standard of housing in this parish owing to the waterlogged condition of the subsoil which prevents the use of septic tanks in the majority of the houses in the village. The provision of an efficient sewage disposal scheme is therefore a question of great urgency. The scheme has received the approval of the Ministry and urgent representations have been made in order that more may be started as early as possible.

Rivers and Streams. During the year systematic tests of domestic drainage systems were carried out in the parishes of Alvescot, Ducklington and Taynton where sewerage was gaining access to the watercourses through the storm water drains. In four cases property owners were requested to carry out improvements to their drainage systems.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during the year:

Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	...	567
(including Moveable Dwellings, Water Supplies, School Nuisances, Verminous Premises)						
Housing Acts 1936-54	...	...	...	...	...	1145
Food and Drugs Act 1938	...	...	...	...	...	321
Slaughterhouse Act 1954	...	...	...	...	...	498
Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	79
Shops Act 1950	...	...	...	...	...	132
Factories Acts 1937-48	...	...	...	...	...	43
National Assistance Act 1948	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total						2794

SECTION D
HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance.* As a result of a recent inspection of the houses in the district, the classification was as follows:

Category 1	1335
Category 2	891
Category 3	2142
Category 4	277

This means that 277 houses will require to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance scheme.

During 1955 the following work has been carried out:

No. of Demolition Orders	18
No. of Premises Demolished	12
No. of Undertakings not to let	17
No. of Representations of Unfit Houses	64
No. of Improvement Grants	75

During the year one Clearance Area (at Alma Place, Eynsham) was represented to the Council.

(b) *New Houses*. 145 Council Houses were completed during the year and 38 were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps*. There was steady progress in the re-housing of occupiers of hutted camps during the year. Only 20 huts were in use by the end of the year. This is a reduction of 41.

(d) *Overcrowding*. During the year 5 premises were found to be overcrowded. In each case the families involved were applicants for re-housing.

(e) *Action Under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16. Housing Act 1936.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice						
(i) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	3
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	...	...				1

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 11 and 13. Housing Act 1936.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	18
(b) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	9
(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners...						3
(d) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	14
(e) Number of Undertakings given not to re-let for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	3
(f) Number of houses made fit for human habitation	...					1

(iii)	<i>Proceedings under Section 12. Housing Act 1936</i>				Nil
(iv)	<i>Proceedings under Section 10. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953.</i>				
(a)	Number of Closing Orders Made	...	...	...	9
(b)	Number of Closing Orders Rescinded	...	...	...	2
(v)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Act 1936.</i>				
(a)	Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...			69
(b)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	...	...	...	59
(c)	Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...			11
(d)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:				
(i)	By owners	...	...	...	10
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...		1

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There has been a slight increase in the number of moveable dwellings stationed in the district, the total now being 577. During the year there was a continued decrease in the number of occupied caravans on licenced sites in the parish of Black Bourton, due to transfers of U.S. Personnel away from Brize Norton Airfield.

The increase in licenced dwellings being on single or two van sites. In practically every instance the occupiers were newly married couples who could not get suitable accommodation in flats or rooms.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A large proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is imported at the Witney Slaughterhouse, control of which was relinquished by the Ministry of Food on July 1st, 1954. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. The standard of hygiene in both premises has improved considerably in the past six months and both owners are taking further steps to improve the conditions of their buildings.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	347	27	65	1268	591	2295
Number Inspected	327	24	65	1268	591	2295
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	2	6	1	10
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	59	5		24	12	100
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	17.00	25.0	3.08	2.37	2.20	4.79
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	12	2	—	—	10	24
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3.48	8.33	—	—	1.69	1.05

Food Premises. During the year 321 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district has increased considerably. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. During the year 252 lb. of tinned food and 86½ lb. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 70. Practically all the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Milk. (a) Samples. The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year:

				<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Ungraded	...	...	...	12	2	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	19	1	20
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	21	2	23
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)				38	10	48
Fruit flavoured milk drinks	...			5	—	5

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Licences

During the year the following licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949-54:

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers	...	...	17
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary			8
Pasteurised Milk Dealers	...	...	9
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary	...		8
Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary	...		1

During the past year there has been an increase in the number of retailers selling graded milk in the district. Supplies of pasteurised milk are obtained from one plant within the district and four plants outside the district.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area:

General Stores	...	...	...	...	72
Butchers	...	...	...	...	15
Cafés and Hotels	...	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	19

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1938. Sec. 14. 56.

No. of Inspections of Food Premises. 321

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

				No. of Cases Notified	No. Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3	1	0
Measles	...	...	...	299	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	34	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	10	0	5
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2	0	0
Dysentery	...	...	...	4	0	0
Food Poisoning...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	1	1	0
	(Non-paralytic)			1	1	0
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 3 cases occurred during the year. One was removed to hospital.

One was in a school child, the other two in children under school age.

Measles. 299 cases were notified. There were few complications and no deaths.

Dysentery. One case—due to *Shigella Flexner* occurred. The patient was infected abroad. The other three cases were due to *Shigella Sonne*.

Food Poisoning. 4 cases occurred due to *Salmonella Typhi-Murium*. All were isolated cases in different parts of the area with no apparent connection. No definite source of infection was traced in any of the cases. One case occurred in an elderly man who died of an intercurrent infection.

Poliomyelitis. One case occurred with severe paralysis in an adult male.

The other case was non-paralytic.

Meningococcal Infection. One case occurred in a baby of 5 months.

Paratyphoid. One case was notified in a man living alone in insanitary conditions.

The case was not confirmed bacteriologically.

Non-notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the schools:

German Measles, 1; Ringworm, 1; Impetigo, 1.

School Closures. Nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
55—65	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	4	3	1	1	2	1	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ...	21	8	2	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	75	34	3	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	—	—	—	—
Total	96	42	5	0

2. Defects Found					Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature	...	...	...	1	1	1
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation	...	...	...	—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences						
	(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	3	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act					...	...	...
Totals					6	6	1

No. of outworkers ... 70
(Wearing Apparel)

